

# Waco Examiner

## Pleasant Paragraphs.

**THE PHILOSOPHY OF STRIKES.**—“Where are you going with the puppies, my little man?” asked a gentleman of a small boy yesterday whom he met with three pups in a basket. “Goin’ to drown ‘em,” was the reply.

“I want a pup for my little boy to play with; what do you say to letting me take one of them?”

“I’ll sell you one,” spoke up the boy with true American enterprise.

“I’ll sell you this yaller one for half a dollar, the black one seventy-five cents, and the spotted one is worth a dollar.”

“I think my boy would like the spotted one best, but you ask too much for it. You had intended drowning all of them, but I’ll give you twenty-five cents and save you the trouble of drowning the spotted one.”

“Twenty-five cents, for that spottet pup!” exclaimed the boy: “I can’t stand it; taxes is high; rent is high; groceries is high; oil is down, and going lower—oh, no; I can’t take less than a dollar.”

“But you intend to drown”

“Take the black one at seventy-five cents.”

“My little boy wouldn’t like the black one.”

“Take the yaller one at half a dollar, and he’s dog cheap.”

“I don’t like his color.”

“Well, then you had better tell your little boy to play with his toes,” and he continued on his way to the river, remarking that “No party can dead-beat his way on me these hard times.”—*Oil City Derrick*.

## Sulphur and Tar.

A Telegram reporter happened in an office yesterday where he found a party of gentlemen discussing the all important topic of protection against yellow fever. Various preparations were discussed, all of which had their merits and were commended for simplicity. One in particular was regarded as good, and instances brought forward of where it had proven effectual and why it would again do so at this particular time.

The plan proposed was to get tar and burn it with sulphur in every ward in the city from sun-down to sun-up. It was argued that in the days before railroads the country people came into town in wagons. They generally arrived soon after daybreak and left before nightfall. That not one of these people ever caught the fever unless they remained in town over night. This was taken as conclusive proof that the fever would not spread as much in day time as at night.

Again in New Orleans in 1867 during the epidemic there some two hundred men were engaged in laying the Nicholson pavement on St. Charles avenue. In laying this pavement much hot tar is used and it is claimed that not one of the men engaged in that work were taken sick with the fever. It is now suggested that as tar and sulphur are both comparatively cheap that this mode of disinfection be resorted to if the fever makes its way towards Houston.

Many advertise more for the purpose of getting the public than for any true benefit which may result from their claims, but Dr. Richau’s Golden Remedies stand on their own merit, and will accomplish all and more claimed for them. Any one removing from the city should take it with him. The remedies are distinct in themselves, peculiarly adapted and carefully prepared for a radical cure in all cases.

Sept. 21st, 1872.

33 AUSTIN STREET, WACO, TEXAS.

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AND

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